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Universalism in Indiana

By REV. ELMO ARNOLD ROBINSON, Anderson

(Concluded)

THE PRESENT STATE CONVENTION

Dissatisfaction with the refusal of the "old" Convention to affiliate with the General Convention led to the organization of the present Universalist Convention of Indiana, at the home of Erasmus Manford in Indianapolis, on May 12, 1848. Others present who were apparently ministers were Charles Cravens, Alpheus Bull, W. J. Chaplin, M. N. Byington, James Freeman (chairman) and B. F. Foster (clerk). Lay delegates were A. Labertaw, W. I. Hubbard, W. Henderson, Royal Hicks, W. R. Rose and I. H. Jordan from the White River Association; John Miller, Sr., John Miller, Jr., Lewis Cockafair, Mahaudry Hollingsworth from the Whitewater Association; John Pool, John Bayless, from the Upper Wabash Association; and from the society at Dublin, A. D. Smith, S. G. Custer and L. A. Custer. Rising Sun, Madison, Saluda and Vernon were admitted to fellowship and ministerial fellowship was given to James Freeman of Greensburg, W. J. Chaplin of Summit, and G. C. Linon of Putnamville. A constitution was adopted. Resolutions were adopted favoring Sunday schools, asserting the necessity of accepting the Bible, opposing creeds, and also, although opposed by Manford and Craven, asserting the necessity of belief in final harmony as an essential to ordination. From this date until the present, the Convention has met yearly or oftener.

From 1848 to 1862 may be called the organization period, during which the Convention was gradually put on a permanent basis. The sessions were devoted primarily to fellowship and discussion, and, while plans were often proposed, little work was actually done between meetings. The average attendance of ministers was about fourteen. Those attending

most regularly were B. F. Foster, W. J. Chaplin, A. H. Longley, W. C. Brooks, B. B. Bennett, W. W. Curry and Daniel St. John. Toward the end of the period M. G. Lee, T. J. Vater and H. F. Miller became prominent.

Several matters of denominational policy came up during this period. The relationship of the new Convention to the old was a problem. After a discussion at the meeting of 1850, W. J. Chaplin was sent to the old Convention as a messenger, presumably for the purpose of harmony or union. The last meeting of the old Convention was apparently in 1854. Two years later its members were again invited to affiliate with the present body. The latter adopted a new constitution in 1855.

A proposed new Western Convention of Universalists to include Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa was discussed in 1855. Two years later a vote approved a plan to divide the United States Convention into four independent bodies. But by 1859 sentiment had changed and a proposition to approve disbanding the United States Convention was rejected. The importance of church membership, the Christian ordinances and a sense of personal responsibility were emphasized in 1862.

The status of missionary work during this period is obscure. In 1852 the "work of W. J. Chaplin and the Missionary Society" was approved. The Upper Wabash Association later raised funds for circuit work. In 1858 the establishment of a missionary board was proposed.

The sessions of the Convention seem to have been optimistic in spirit. The chief complaint was lack of ministers. Even during the war, in 1862, a spirited and businesslike session, accompanied by many conversions, is reported. At this time there were eight Associations, forty-six churches and twenty ministers in fellowship.

The twenty years beginning in 1862 may be called the missionary period of the Convention's history, as there was considerable attention given to the spreading of Universalism within the borders of the State. The average ministerial attendance upon Conventions was about twelve. Of those mentioned as prominent during the preceding period, Foster,

Brooks, and Curry continued active. T. J. Vater is recorded as being present at fifteen of the nineteen sessions. H. F. Miller attended frequently. Other clerical names found most often in this period are M. D. Crosley, Thomas Abbott, M. G. Mitchell, T. S. Guthrie, D. R. Biddlecome and R. N. John.

At the session of 1863 a Board of Missions was appointed and soon incorporated. There is little evidence that this board ever accomplished very much. In 1867 a motion to disband the board was lost, but two years later it had no positive report to make. In 1873 it was merged with the Executive Committee. Some things, however, were done. Rev. H. F. Miller was secured as State missionary in November, 1863, and served perhaps a year. M. G. Mitchell replaced him in February, 1865, and continued perhaps a year and a half. The Army Mission in Kentucky, maintained for a time by the Northwestern Conference of Universalists, was supported by Indiana churches. Reverend Munson was sent to Canton (N. Y.) Theological School for training for the ministry. The convention called for a full time superintendent of churches in 1870, and, for about a year, W. W. Curry gave at least a part of his time to this work. The next Convention again called for a superintendent and planned to pay him \$1,000, but apparently no one was appointed.

After the abandonment of the idea of a Missionary Board in 1873, W. W. Curry was again asked to serve as superintendent, and did so. Marion Crosley succeeded him in 1874, and J. B. Gilman of Smithson college in 1876. An evangelistic campaign was planned in 1875. At the session two years later \$300 was pledged for the superintendency, but no one was employed then or until 1879, when W. C. Brooks was appointed. He served about two years. In 1881 T. J. Vater was chosen to replace him, but refused to serve. The next year R. N. John was elected and nearly \$700 was quickly pledged for his support.

The question of legal incorporation came to the front several times. The above-mentioned Board of Missions was incorporated on December 2, 1863. A committee on incorporation of the Convention was appointed about 1870, but had made no report three years later. Another vote authorizing

incorporation was passed in 1882, and the following year the legal requirements were met and the incorporation placed on record at Marion.

Among other matters of denominational policy we may note that a new constitution was adopted in 1868, and that internal dissensions of an unknown legal nature arose in 1869. At this session the proposition of securing a Sunday school missionary was discussed, leading the following year to the consideration of organizing a separate Sunday school convention. This step was taken at Dublin in 1871. The first women's organization, the Women's Smithson Association, was a temporary affair, formed in 1871, for the purpose of helping Smithson college. In 1879 the Convention asked the women to organize, and they did so.

The question of the relationship between the State and General Conventions, so prominent in the early days, was now accepted as settled. The General Convention gave financial aid to the Indianapolis church in 1872 and 1873.

The years 1882 to 1898 may be classified as the period of financial development. Ministers of the previous period who continued active in the Convention during this were R. N. John and T. S. Guthrie. Others who came to the front were T. E. Ballard, I. B. Grandy, J. B. Fosher, Henry Groves, Henry Brown and Mary T. Clark. Drs. Demerest and Cantwell, representing the larger denominational interests, were frequent visitors. A home study course for ministers was provided for in 1895, and in the following year placed under the direction of the newly reorganized ministerial circle. The only serious case of ministerial discipline came during this period. Charges were preferred against M. W. Tabor, who left the State to avoid trial. Charges were also brought against I. B. Grandy, who at first was suspended for a year, but upon appeal was practically acquitted. Counter-charges were also preferred against other clergymen, but these were never deemed worthy of serious consideration.

As above recorded, R. N. John was chosen State missionary or superintendent in 1882. He served in that capacity until 1891, at a salary of from \$600 to \$800 per year. During the last two years of this period, however, on account of lack

of funds, he gave only a part of his time to the work. His reports indicate that he was very active and enthusiastic. His chief fields of activity were preaching, arranging pastorates, publishing a large four-page paper called *The Convention Reporter*, and helping to solicit the permanent funds of the convention. After his resignation the office remained vacant for some years, and no mention of the superintendency occurs until 1897, when the Ministerial Association asked for an appointment to be made.

The Convention adopted a new constitution and by-laws at the time of its incorporation in 1883. The following year it was proposed to raise a \$20,000 fund to be used only for missionary purposes, and the success of this undertaking led to the increase of the goal two years later to \$40,000. The early gifts to this fund were in the form of farms, some of which were apparently to pay annuities to the donors during their lifetime. The first gift was in 1884, by Christian Swank, and consisted of over 200 acres near Sheldon, Allen county, the second, in 1888, by Edmund Green, included eighty acres near Aldine, Starke county. The records are not clear as to the exact value of these and other lands, but in 1885 the estimate of the total was \$10,000. The labor involved in caring for these properties resulted in the gradual sale of the land and the adoption of the policy of investing the funds in first mortgages. The Convention was involved in certain lawsuits in connection with the wills of Joshua Smithson of Vevay and of a Mr. Foxworthy, but these are recorded as being settled favorably to the Convention.

Missionary matters were not entirely forgotten during this period. The organization of a Young People's Missionary Association was urged in 1884 and perfected in 1890, under the name of the Young People's Christian Union. In this same year a church extension society was proposed, but the plans did not mature. In 1889 there was organized a State church, which was to consist of isolated Universalists who wished to become church members. In 1897 this church was merged with the Indianapolis society. In 1891 and '92 it was proposed to give Convention aid to the erection of a church building in Indianapolis and to the payment of the pastor's salary.

A decision of an anti-missionary character came in 1893, when the custom was abolished of receiving upon the floor of the Convention pledges for home missionary work. The session at Brookston, in 1898, is recorded as having a larger number of churches represented than any previous session—namely, twenty-five; seventy-two officers, ministers and delegates were present.

The United States or General Convention was appealed to twice during this period for aid for Indianapolis, which was presumably granted, for in 1892 the minutes record that this was the only year that the Convention had not been aided by the General Convention. The truth of this statement may be doubted, but evidently it had been the custom for a number of years to receive such aid. Five years later \$50 was voted to the General Convention, and since that time when money has passed between the two Conventions it has been in that direction. The Anti-rationalist controversy came to the surface in a resolution passed in 1896, which was followed the next year by instructions to the delegates to the General Convention to oppose any change in the Universalist profession of faith.

Several attempts were made to prepare a history of Indiana Universalism. In 1884 J. A. Stoner and T. E. Helm were appointed a Committee on History, and later R. N. John was added. From year to year progress was reported and some form of publication was promised in 1890. No further mention is made of this committee, and the only trace of their work is the valuable private collection of books now in the hands of Mrs. J. A. Stoner.

The Rome City meetings stand out as the prominent feature of the years 1898 to 1917.

The only previously mentioned clerical leader in the Convention who remained active during this period was T. S. Guthrie. The new leaders were M. D. Crosley, James Houghton, G. I. Keirn, George Crum, H. C. Beckett, Leon and Martha Jones and F. D. Adams.

The custom of holding the sessions of the Convention in the various parishes was abandoned, during the years 1899-1913, inclusive, for the plan of enlarging the scope of the ses-

sions to include a summer Chautauqua and outing at Rome City. These meetings were in charge of a manager who made arrangements with railroads, hotels and speakers. This office was held by Revs. M. D. Crosley, the originator of the idea; J. E. Haffner, J. S. Cook, and Mr. John Clifford. At one time it was proposed to make the summer meetings of greater interest to Universalists of the middle west by placing them in the hands of a committee representing the various State Conventions, but this plan failed to materialize. Similarly, the endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Unitarians in the management of the meetings met with delay and defeat.

The speakers at these meetings from year to year included many of the denominational leaders, such as Drs. I. M. Atwood, F. W. Bisbee, W. H. McGauffin and C. E. Nash. The attendance was large and the interest keen at the beginning, but gradually conditions changed. The vacation possibilities of the resort began to interfere with the business sessions of the Convention. Moreover, the location was inconvenient for those in the southern part of the State. On the other hand, the business problems of the Convention were increased by the establishment of the Thompson Home. Consequently, it was found necessary to hold adjourned sessions at Indianapolis in February of the years 1909 to 1915, inclusive (except 1913). These conditions led to the abandonment of the Rome City meetings, and in 1914 to the return of the previous policy of holding sessions in various parts of the State.

Some of the items of business during this period were the adoption of a new constitution in 1901, the temporary merging of the Sunday School Convention with the Church Convention for five years beginning in 1905, the publication of the *Convention Reporter* for a few years, and the approval of a short-lived organization known as the Laymen's League. In 1908 it was proposed to seek closer co-operation between Universalists, Unitarians and New Light Christians, but the sponsor of this idea changed his mind during the following year. This desire for church unity has been more recently manifested in a vote to seek admittance into the Indiana Federation of Churches. Another significant movement was the evangelistic campaign of the season of 1912-13, when it was

planned to have every church in the State hold an evangelistic service of at least one week's duration. This is believed to have been the first state-wide campaign of evangelism in the denomination.

M. D. Crosley became State Superintendent in June, 1899, and continued in the office for about four years, but he gave only a part of his time to the work. Plans were developed for placing Indiana and Michigan under one superintendent, but apparently the latter State withdrew from the agreement. J. S. Cook was called to the superintendency in October, 1905, and gave his entire time to the work for a year and a half. In 1907 Crosley was again re-elected to the office, but served only a short time. For several years Mr. John Clifford has given a portion of his time to this office without pay. In 1916 Rev. Charles E. Petty was chosen superintendent.

Some miscellaneous missionary work was done in the early part of the period, but in 1908 the Executive Board adopted the present policy of centralization. The plan is to concentrate the resources of the Convention upon a few points for a number of years until they are self-supporting. The churches at Indianapolis, Anderson, Logansport and Cunot have been included in this arrangement.

The Rationalistic controversy, already referred to, came to a climax in 1900-01. A number of Indiana clergymen began to adopt the Rationalistic views advocated by the higher critics of the Bible, which were spreading generally among Universalists. Rev. T. E. Ballard, who was a pronounced Supernaturalist, entered the lists in defense of the older ideas. He correctly pointed out "that originally, and until recently, the Universalist Church upon this issue stood with the Supernaturalist, believed in the miracles of the Bible, and accepted its teachings in all matters of real faith and practice, as the word of God." At the Convention of 1900 he introduced a resolution which included the following:

This had been originally written by Hosea Ballou of New England and adopted by a General Convention in 1847, just at the time when the whole denomination was greatly alarmed by the Rationalistic teachings of Jonathan Kidwell and a few like-minded men.

This controversy of 1900 was, therefore, almost identical with that of fifty years earlier. The main question was Rationalism *vs.* Supernaturalism. Personal elements also entered into the debate. But there was this difference. The whole denomination, including Indiana, had really changed front, and it was now Ballard, the supporter of Supernaturalism, who pleaded against what Kidwell would have called the influence of the "little bishops."

This resolution was introduced during the last hour devoted to business. Its opponents cut off debate by a motion to table, which they carried by a yea and nay vote of 51 to 10, thus defeating the resolution. The session concluded in some confusion. Rev. J. W. Hanson of Chicago, who was to have preached the following day, immediately withdrew his appointment by announcing that he had "no desire to preach to a Convention which votes down the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ." Several months later Mr. T. E. Ballard, who had been one of the first students at Smithson college, and had been present at all sessions of the Convention from 1873 to 1900, inclusive, except 1876, 1882 and 1899, withdrew from fellowship and entered the Methodist ministry.

In the last fifteen years whatever controversies there have been have concerned the administration of the fund, rather than theological matters. The Convention has had in fellowship both Rationalists and those who were not, but men of both temperaments have developed a new spirit of toleration.

The following table gives some data of the Convention:

Year	Place	Funds	Moderator	Vice-President	Clerk	Treasurer
1848	Indianapolis	.....	A. Labertaw	.....	B. F. Foster	W. I. Hubbard.
1848	Indianapolis	.....	J. M. Jordan	.....	B. F. Foster	N. R. Stedman.
1849	Dublin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850	Patriot	.....	B. F. Miller	.....	B. F. Foster	A. Gaylay.
1851	Dayton	.....	John Pool	.....	B. F. Foster	P. D. Page.
1852	Crawfordsville	.....	B. F. Miller	.....	B. F. Foster	I. L. Case.
1853	Danville	.....	E. Singer	.....	B. F. Foster	James Wright.
1854	Fairfield	.....	W. J. Chaplin	.....	M. G. Lee	John Miller, Jr.
1855	Indianapolis	.....	B. F. Miller	.....	B. F. Foster	John Miller, Jr.
1856	LaFayette	.....	A. H. Longley	.....	B. F. Foster	M. G. Lee.
1857	Indianapolis	.....	A. H. Longley	.....	S. J. Gibson	M. G. Lee.
1858	Devon	.....	B. F. Miller	.....	B. F. Foster	M. G. Lee.
1859	Dayton	.....	A. H. Longley	.....	B. F. Foster	M. G. Lee.
1860	Muncie	.....	E. Singer	.....	H. F. Miller	M. G. Lee.
1861	Pendleton	.....	E. Singer	.....	H. F. Miller	S. Hathaway.
1862	Hunterstown	.....	John Huston	.....	H. F. Miller	D. Bowsman.
1863	Indianapolis	.....	B. F. Miller	.....	M. D. Crosley	D. Bowsman.
1864	Muncie	.....	E. Singer	.....	M. D. Crosley	D. Bowsman.
1865	Dublin	.....	B. F. Miller	.....	M. D. Crosley	D. Bowsman.
1866	Logansport	.....	H. Tripp	.....	George Rogers	D. Bowsman.
1867	Terre Haute	.....	M. G. Mitchell	.....	H. C. Munsen	D. Bowsman.
1868	LaFayette	.....	J. B. McGrew	.....	George Rogers	D. Bowsman.
1869	Logansport	.....	A. W. Bruce	.....	George Rogers	D. Bowsman.
1870	Muncie	.....	J. M. Bulla	.....	W. W. Curry	D. Bowsman.
1871	Pendleton	.....	P. R. Kendall	.....	W. W. Curry	Jacob Custer.
1872	Logansport	.....	T. J. Vater	J. W. Eldridge	F. W. Evans	Samuel Oler.
1873	LaFayette	.....	T. J. Vater	J. W. Eldridge	M. D. Crosley	G. W. McQuaddy.
1874	N. Vernon	.....	T. J. Vater	George Rogers	M. D. Crosley	G. W. McQuaddy.
1875	Terre Haute	.....	N. S. Sage	Mrs. W. S. Phelps	M. D. Crosley	G. W. McQuaddy.
1876	Dublin	.....	J. M. Bulla	S. O. Budd	M. D. Crosley	J. M. McQuaddy.
1877	Muncie	.....	J. M. Bulla	J. O. Budd	M. D. Crosley	J. M. McQuaddy.
1878	Ft. Wayne	.....	J. M. Bulla	Jacob Custer	E. N. John	J. M. McQuaddy.
1879	Dublin	.....	J. M. Bulla	Ezra Bourne	E. N. John	J. M. McQuaddy.
1880	Roann	.....	F. H. Sleeper	Ezra Bourne	E. N. John	J. M. McQuaddy.
1881	Muncie	.....	M. Truesler	Ezra Bourne	E. N. John	J. M. McQuaddy.

1882	Dublin		M. Truesler	Ezra Bourne	R. N. John	J. M. McQuaddy
1882	Mieffton		C. H. Jenne	T. E. Ballard	T. C. Druley	S. O. Budd
1884	Dublin		C. H. Jenne	I. E. Grandy	T. E. Ballard	S. O. Budd
1885	Dublin		J. M. Bulla	I. E. Grandy	H. N. Brown	S. O. Budd
1886	Bluffton		Chas. Stryer	T. E. Ballard	Hattie B. Johnson	S. O. Budd
1887	Bluffton		Chas. Stryer	T. E. Ballard	Hattie B. Johnson	S. O. Budd
1888	Devon		J. B. Fesher	T. E. Ballard	Hattie B. Johnson	S. O. Budd
1889	Reann		S. O. Budd	T. S. Guthrie	T. E. Ballard	C. T. Swain
1890	Muncie		S. O. Budd	J. H. Hewit	T. E. Ballard	C. T. Swain
1891	Dublin	\$ 2,990	William Paulus	J. H. Hewit	S. J. Merrill	C. T. Swain
1892	Roann	7,200	J. M. Bulla	T. S. Guthrie	W. S. Stewart	C. T. Swain
1893	Logansport	11,200	T. S. Guthrie	A. C. Stouder	W. S. Stewart	C. T. Swain
1894	Indianapolis	11,640	T. S. Guthrie	A. C. Stouder	W. S. Stewart	C. T. Swain
1895	Muncie	13,470	T. S. Guthrie	D. L. Parker	Flora Brown	W. W. Raub
1896	McCordsville	13,090	T. S. Guthrie	T. E. Ballard	Flora Brown	C. T. Swain
1897	Indianapolis	18,270	T. S. Guthrie	T. E. Ballard	Flora Brown	C. T. Swain
1898	Brookston	21,490	A. C. Stouder	T. E. Ballard	Flora Brown	J. H. Hewit
1899	Rome City	21,220	A. C. Stouder	A. S. Bordner	Flora Brown	J. H. Hewit
1900	Rome City	27,620	A. C. Stouder	A. S. Bordner	Flora Brown	J. H. Hewit
1901	Rome City	29,270	A. S. Bordner	G. W. Stanley	Flora Brown	J. H. Hewit
1902	Rome City	32,370	A. S. Bordner	G. W. Stanley	J. A. Hafner	J. H. Hewit
1903	Rome City	32,370	G. W. Stanley	F. C. Ball	J. A. Hafner	J. H. Hewit
1904	Rome City	37,470	G. W. Stanley	F. C. Ball	G. H. Bower	J. H. Hewit
1905	Rome City	46,090	G. W. Stanley	G. H. Bower	Flora Brown	J. H. Hewit
1906	Rome City	50,181	G. I. Keirn	G. H. Bower	Nellie Stouder	J. H. Hewit
1907	Rome City	48,730	G. I. Keirn	A. C. Birkley	Nellie Stouder	J. H. Hewit
1908	Rome City	49,340	George Crum	J. F. Clifford	Nellie Stouder	J. H. Hewit
1909	Rome City	54,190	George Crum	J. F. Clifford	Nellie Stouder	J. H. Hewit
1910	Rome City		J. F. Clifford	Clay Whiteley	Nellie Stouder	J. H. Hewit
1911	Rome City	56,000	J. F. Clifford	Clay Whiteley	Nellie Stouder	Melvin Beagle
1912	Rome City	56,790	J. F. Clifford	Clay Whiteley	Nellie Stouder	Melvin Beagle
1913	Rome City	95,110	J. F. Clifford	Clay Whiteley	Nellie Stouder	Melvin Beagle
1914	Wadron	96,110	J. F. Clifford	Clay Whiteley	Nellie Stouder	Melvin Beagle
1915	Indianapolis	103,736	J. F. Clifford	H. C. Beckett	E. A. Robinson	Melvin Beagle
1916	Anderson	105,452	J. F. Clifford	H. C. Beckett	Nellie Stouder	Melvin Beagle

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

At the meeting of the Western Convention of Universalists at Philomath, 1833, the first action in regard to educational matters was taken. Jonathan Kidwell and a few friends were proposing to establish here a Universalist town and to found a non-sectarian academy, organizing for this purpose the Western Union Association. The State of Indiana, February 2, 1833, had granted a charter to Israel Bigelow, Daniel St. John, James Ayres, Aaron De La Barr, William D. Jones, Jesse Willetts, Peter J. Labertaw, John Beard and Jonathan Kidwell for the founding of the school. The Convention now accepted from this association a proposition to take charge of the seminary, but appointed Mr. Kidwell a committee to raise funds for the building. Apparently, he was not successful, for three years later the trust of the seminary was resigned to the Western Union Association. During this time a building had been erected and Henry Houseworth placed in charge of the school. He was the author of the *Federurbian, or United States Primer*. It was during this period that Mr. Kidwell began the publication of his *Philomath Encyclopedia, or Circle of Sciences*, seven volumes of which were issued.

The plans for the town and its academy were never satisfactorily realized. Just how far the possible causes of failure—the general conditions of the age, unwise management, opposition to Kidwell's theology—were responsible is uncertain. The Western Convention borrowed \$225 for the school in 1833; ten years later the Ohio Convention was trying to raise money to pay this obligation. Mr. Kidwell recounted that he personally had in eight years "sustained a clear loss of \$2,000 on a steam mill; sunk more than \$1,000 on the Western Union Seminary; paid more than \$1,000 security money," and this in addition to \$2,000 unpaid subscriptions to his magazine.

After the ending of the Kidwell-Manford controversy there came a new interest in educational problems, both civil and ecclesiastical. In 1850 a resolution pledged Universalists to the support of a liberal and enlightened system of education in the State. The extension of free common schools and

higher institutions of learning was encouraged in 1853, and a committee on education and reforms was appointed. Indiana schools were criticised in 1859. Several clergymen connected themselves with, or organized, small private schools, such as Patriot Collegiate Institute, Jackson Collegiate Institute, Logansport Collegiate Institute.

In 1854 the Convention voiced an expression of the need for a Universalist seminary. In the following year a committee was appointed to undertake the establishment of such an institution. It was proposed to raise \$50,000 for this purpose. In 1857 the committee reported that the Green Mountain College at Richmond was for sale. This was a coeducational, non-sectarian institution, under control of John Haines, who offered it to the Universalists at one-half its value, and also offered to sell them a hundred acres of land at their own price. This offer was not accepted.

After several attempts to organize a denominational school, a meeting was held at Oxford, Ohio, in March of 1857 or 1858, under the name of the Universalist Collegiate Association of Ohio and Indiana. Trustees were elected, their successors to be chosen by the two Conventions; W. W. Curry became their agent; and Oxford was named as the location of the proposed college. But there was considerable dissatisfaction with the choice of Oxford. Sidney and Hamilton, Ohio, and Richmond and Liberty, Indiana, were all rival claimants. The Ohio Convention failed to elect trustees, and within a few months Mr. Curry resigned. A mass meeting was held at Hamilton in November, at which the decision as to location was reopened and left undecided. This meeting was attended by Revs. B. F. Miller, B. F. Foster, M. G. Lee from Indiana, also Mathias Fosher of Fincastle and J. O. Barrett of La-Porte. Lee and Barrett were chosen on a committee to solicit subscriptions. Fifty thousand dollars was to be raised, and the subscribers were then to elect trustees and choose a location. These very excellent ideals did not materialize.

The interest of Indiana Universalists was next turned to the Northwestern Conference of Universalists. This embraced the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. It was an educational and mis-

sionary movement. The first organization was effected in September, 1860, at which W. W. Curry was vice-president from Indiana. The Civil War interrupted its proposed activity.

The Conference, therefore, turned its attention to an Army Mission, formally established in May, 1864. H. F. Miller, Indiana superintendent, was assisted by a number of other men. The purpose of the mission was to carry out general ministerial labor in the camps, hospital and the soldiers' homes at Louisville, New Albany, Madison, Lexington, Nashville, etc.

After the close of the war the Conference met at Cincinnati in 1866. The total of pledges for Lombard had now reached \$85,000; at this session \$4,000 more was added. Meanwhile the women of the middle west had secured \$6,000 for missionary purposes. The Conference continued its work for a few years, and then surrendered its jurisdiction to the General Convention.

The success of the Lombard campaign kept alive the vision of a college in Indiana. And at last the way seemed opened by the legacy of Joshua Smithson of Vevay, who left a generous bequest for educational purposes. The report of his will to the Indiana Convention of 1867 resulted in the appointment of a committee on seminary. During the next twelve months this committee considered possible sites, giving special attention to Kokomo and Muncie, and finally reported in favor of the latter. This decision was accepted by the Convention and a constitution for the seminary was adopted. But the ideals of the people expanded, and, to clear the way for further bequests, the choice of Muncie was rescinded and the question of site reopened. In 1870, as a result of a conditional gift of \$20,000 from Mrs. Eliza Pollard of Logansport, the proposition for an academy enlarged into one for a college to be located in that city.

The building, designed for safety, comfort and usefulness, was ready for the opening of the school in January, 1872. Various courses, academic, philosophic, college preparatory, college, commercial and special, were offered. The work was of a grade corresponding to advanced high school and ele-

mentary college work of today. The tuition was from \$30 to \$36 a year, and students came from various parts of the middle west, and even from western New York.

Unfortunately, troubles immediately arose. The trustees had been unwise in expending so large a part of their fund for building and equipment. The student body was not so numerous as expected, as Universalists continued to send their children to "orthodox" schools. There were difficulties in maintaining discipline, and the faculty itself did not escape criticism. Finally it became difficult to get any kind of faculty at all, and this condition naturally caused a further decrease in the number of students.

Reports which gradually increased in pessimism were made each year to the Convention. In 1874 an attempt was made to collect \$22,000 in unpaid pledges. Mrs. Caroline Soule, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crosley, J. B. Gilman, and others were successively, but not successfully, sent out over the State for this purpose. An effort was made to secure co-operation from Universalists in neighboring States. As a result of the impatience of the creditors, lawsuits began to develop. A bond issue was authorized and partly floated to meet pressing obligations. George Rogers of LaFayette and J. N. Converse helped to meet a deficiency of \$4,000. Judge Henry Cravens of Pendleton was another who placed a large part of his personal wealth at the disposal of the college. But in 1878 the report came that creditors had obtained a judgment, that the college was closed, and that trustees were about to be financially crushed. The Convention voted sympathy and regret.

Thus ended the attempts of Indiana Universalists to establish a permanent educational institution within the borders of their State. In subsequent years they have contributed small amounts to Lombard. In 1909 there was a proposal to undertake a denominational school at Muncie, but this received no serious consideration. At the present time there is no great interest in educational matters.

SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATION

Resolutions in favor of Sunday schools indicate that, from the days of pioneer Universalism down to the present,

religious education has been fostered by the more vigorous churches and doubtless neglected by the weaker ones.

In 1869 the Convention discussed the proposition of securing a Sunday school missionary. This discussion was continued the next year and in 1871 at Dublin it led to the organization of a Sunday School Convention. The yearly sessions of this organization have been usually held in connection with the Convention. Occasionally the sessions have been held at a different time and place. In 1905 this organization was merged with the Church Convention and in 1910 it was reorganized.

Among those most prominent in its work during the last thirty years are Charles Styer of Indianapolis, C. T. Swain of Dublin, Cora Foster (Whitmeyer) of Roann, Orlando Moseley of Peru, and Melvin Beagle of Oaklandon and Waldron.

The Blue River Association voted in 1845 "that the sisters belonging to Universalist Societies throughout this Association be entitled to the same privileges in our councils as the male members." Equal suffrage for men and women, and equal opportunities to hold office and to enter the ministry seem always to have been the rule among Indiana Universalists.

The first woman mentioned in the minutes of the present convention was Miss Sallie Knapp of Terre Haute, who in 1868 was nominated to serve on the Education Committee. She was the daughter of Rev. E. M. Knapp.

The first woman's organization was a temporary affair formed in 1871 for the purpose of helping Smithsonian college. It was known as the Women's Smithsonian Association. Again in 1879 the Convention asked the women to organize and they did so. The record of their activities is not preserved.

The present women's organization, the Woman's Universalist Missionary Society of the State of Indiana, dates from 1900. Its work has been to foster the study of and work for missions among Universalist women. It has contributed to the various home and foreign fields of the denomination.

Its presidents have been Rev. Sara Stoner (1900-'02),

Mrs. Mary E. Case of Muncie ('03), Mrs. May Lewis of Mt. Carmel and Anderson ('04-'13), Miss Cordelia Britton of Anderson ('14-'16). The latter also served as secretary ('04-'13), Mrs. Kate K. Brownback of Pendleton was the first treasurer and continued to serve until 1912.

The organization of a Young People's Missionary Association was urged in 1884 and perfected in 1890 under the name of the Young People's Christian Union. Meetings have been held yearly in connection with the State Convention.

A Ministerial Association has been maintained intermittently for a number of years.

SOCIAL SERVICE

A large portion of the Convention minutes, especially in the early days, consist of resolutions upon public questions. Capital punishment has ever and frequently been condemned. Slavery and the return of fugitive slaves was opposed in 1854 and 1856. Education and Christian treatment of the Indians were demanded in 1875.

War has been denounced and peace held up as the ideal, except when the United States has been at war. The Convention voted its approval of the Civil and the Spanish Wars.

Temperance and prohibition have been favored in numerous resolutions. In 1873 one of these practically endorsed the Prohibition party.

Universalists were urged to vote for Christian men for office in 1854. Corrupt practices in civil government were condemned in 1875.

The first equal suffrage resolution is dated 1882 and has been followed by many others.

In 1852 Rev. John Allen was condemned for "his socialism and his dancing." Industrial justice and reform have been demanded in more recent years.

A more practical form of social service was attempted at Dublin in 1905 and 1906. A home was established under Universalist auspices, which was to develop the social life of the community. Today it would be called a community center. On account of local misunderstanding and criticism the attempt was abandoned.

The will of Delos H. Thompson of Waldron bequeathed his farm and an endowment to the convention for the purpose of establishing a Home for Aged Women. The attempt of certain heirs to break the will reduced the endowment and caused delay, but the Home was opened for guests in 1913, under the direction of Mrs. Melvin A. Beagle. Until the Home is enlarged the capacity will continue to be limited to seven or eight guests.

CONTACT WITH OTHER DENOMINATIONS

The published histories of other denominations in Indiana make little reference to Universalism. Its adherents are often by implication classed as atheists and infidels. The more recent writers, however, treat them with greater consideration. In Levering's *Historic Indiana* (page 172) the first Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana (Christopher Harrison) is quoted as saying, "God is love. Love never lost anything. It is infinitely tender, and infinitely forgiving." This declaration of faith was made in a private conversation with an orthodox lady.

A very fair presentation of the situation is found on page 82 of *Circuit Rider Days in Indiana* by Dr. W. W. Sweet (Methodist) :

The Methodists had strenuous debates with the "Campbellites," the Presbyterians, and the Baptists, but all denominations united against the Universalists. In the forties there were several large debates held in the old court house at Martinsville between the Universalist leader of the West, Rev. Erasmus Manford, and James Scott, a Methodist preacher. Manford declared that all mankind would finally reach holiness and happiness, while Scott affirmed the endless punishment of the unrepentant wicked. At the close of the three day's debate Manford painted a hell for Scott and his brethren to look at, and then flung into it all the human race that orthodoxy excluded from Heaven. Scott retaliated by sending Judas to Heaven before his Lord, and by carrying all liars and lechers, seducers and murderers, to Abraham's bosom, "all bedeviled and unrepentant" as they were. Manford replied that Mr. Scott need not worry himself about heavenly society, for all would be purified by the offering of Christ.

A picture of a different situation is found in *The Chicago Synod and Its Antecedents* by Martin L. Wagner, a Lutheran historian (page 83 ff) :

This tide of revivalism in a few years began to ebb, and was followed by another and far different movement, namely Universalism. It proved a withering, blasting foe, and wormed itself into the churches like a deadly serpent. It was first preached in Indiana in 1825, and the sentiments were readily accepted. To the masses it was more acceptable than infidelity. It promised to man, even to the most profligate and ungodly, as well as to the pious and faithful, an eternity of bliss, while unbelief promised nothing beyond the grave. For years this doctrine was zealously preached and became quite popular. Not many Universalist congregations were organized, but Universalist sentiment obtained in the minds of many, even those who were members of orthodox churches. It was looked upon as the ideal faith. It acted as an insidious spiritual poison, as a blighting force upon the spiritual powers, rather than a vitalizing energy. Its advocates, while in many cases unable to convince their hearers of the correctness of its tenets, succeeded at least in planting the seeds of doubt in their hearts, and left them to grow and bring forth bitter and disappointing fruits. A paper entitled *The Star of the West*, devoted to the dissemination of Universalist church, was issued from Cincinnati, and assiduously circulated among all classes. It was widely read and its specious arguments appealed forcibly to the average reader. The wish in the unregenerate heart became father to this faith, and the arguments appeared to it unanswerable.

This periodical came into the hands of many Lutheran laymen through the instrumentality of Rev. E. S. Henkel, and it wrought havoc with their Lutheranism. Henkel encouraged them to read it, and study its arguments, and its insidious poison destroyed their living faith. A number of laymen, prominent in the local congregation, and well known in the Lutheran church throughout Indiana, in their days, openly accepted Universalism and defended its doctrines. St. John's Church, Floyd county, Indiana, one of the oldest and numerically the strongest Lutheran congregation in the State at that time, and the one at Salem, Washington county, the only city congregation in the synod, were destroyed by the blasting influence of this heresy. But saddest of all some of the Lutheran pastors aided and abetted in this work. Rev. E. S. Henkel was openly charged with Universalism, and he confessed that it was his private belief. He did not publicly preach it. When he became convinced of its correctness, he acted consistently and demitted the ministry, and engaged in secular business. In this he continued about two years, from 1849-51, when looking upon a severe bodily affliction which came upon him regularly, as a visitation of Providence for his apostacy, he renounced his heresy and resumed the ministry.

Rev. E. Rudisill also came under its baneful influence. We have no evidence that he ever publicly preached this doctrine, but like Henkel he also demitted the ministry and engaged in the practice of medicine. For several years he stood aloof from the church, and grew quite reckless. But returning home upon one occasion he announced to his wife

that he would resume the ministerial office, which he did. But the effect of the apostacy of these two prominent ministers in the synod, upon the churches was disastrous. Their sincerity in their return to the faith was always doubted, and their subsequent zeal could not atone for the evil they had wrought.

By the year 1850 Universalism had lost its charm for the Lutherans in Indiana, and the churches began gradually to recover from its baneful influence. While the churches of the synod of the west suffered from revivalism and intense emotionalism, those of the synod of Indiana were paralyzed and ravaged by Universalism.

The debate was a characteristic point of contact between different types of religious thought. These arguments were frequently carried on without malice or bitterness, and by many were considered the most fair and honest method of doctrinal teaching. Contacts of a different nature, looking toward union, federation, or co-operation with other denominations, have already been mentioned.

The following is a partial list of Universalist debates:

Approximate Date.	Place.	Universalist.	Opponent.	Denomination of Opponent.
1829	Indianapolis	J. Kidwell	E. M. Ray	Methodist.
1838-44	Burlington	Manford	Harper Hanna	-----
1838-44	Ft. Wayne	Manford	-----	Episcopalian.
1838-44	Lafayette	Manford	Smith	Methodist.
1838-44	Ladoga	Manford	Russell	Disciple.
1838-44	Dayton	Manford	Russell	Disciple.
1838-44	Independence	Manford	Campbell	Methodist.
1838-44	West Union	Manford	Dickerson	Presbyterian.
1838-44	Martinsville	Manford	Scott	Methodist.
1838-44	Greencastle	Manford	J. M. Mathes	Disciple.
1838-44	Covington	Manford	French	Baptist.
1838-44	Columbus	Manford	W. J. Wright	-----
1838-44	Franklin	Manford	A. L. Emmons	-----
1842	Rising Sun	E. M. Pingree	B. U. Watkins	Disciple.
1842	Madison	E. M. Pingree	John O'Kane	Disciple.
1844	Perrysville	Marble	Dickerson	Methodist.
1847	Milton	Manford	Benjamin Franklin	Disciple.
1854	Columbus	Curry	Pritchard	-----
1857	New Albany	Curry	-----	-----
1862	Petersburg	Abbott	J. M. Mathes	Disciple.
1862	Hartford City	Mitchell	Waker	Disciple.
1866	Knightstown	Foster	Makin	Methodist.
1867	Indianapolis	Foster	J. H. Lozier	Methodist.
1870	Brazil	Curry	Wm. Holt	-----
1870	Union City	S. P. Carlton	W. D. Moore	Disciple.
1874	Galveston	Ballard	-----	-----
1875	Near Roachdale	Ballard	-----	-----
1876	Rounn	Ballard	-----	-----
1884	Mechanicsburg	Ballard	W. J. Howe	-----
1890	Beech Grove	Ballard	W. H. Williams	-----
1898	Middleford	Ballard	-----	-----
1899	Kirkland	Ballard	-----	-----

UNIVERSALIST MINISTERS OF INDIANA

The following, probably incomplete, list contains the names of Universalist ministers who have lived in Indiana, together with the places where they have preached. These abbreviations are used, b for born, d for died, * for now known to be living, fr for from, lic for licensed, ord for ordained, fel for fellowshipped (usually from other denomination), dis for disfellowshipped:

- ABBOTT, THOMAS. Lived at Mt. Vernon intermittently, 1851 to 1883, etc.
Also at Logansport where he published *The Harbinger*.
- ABELL, THOMAS P. Fr Ohio, Logansport 1881, Whitesville 1883, Muncie 1884, returns to Ohio 1886.
- ADAMS, A. A. Lived at Fortville 1882 and preached at Oaklandon, Pendleton, etc.
- *ADAMS, FRANK D. Fr Illinois 1909 to Indianapolis. Also preached at Oaklandon, Pendleton, and Anderson. To Washington (State) 1914.
- *ADAMS, HELEN F. lic 1909-12.
- ADKINSON T. fr Methodist. Rising Sun 1843 (or 1873).
- AIKIN, J. Stringtown 1856.
- *ALDEN, CHARLES A. lic 1913. Logansport. To Illinois.
- ALLEN, JOHN M. Rising Sun, Terre Haute, in the 40's.
- ANDREWS, L. M. ord 1879.
- ANDREWS, MRS. M. V. lic 1891, dis 1892.
- AUSTIN, J. J. b in "the east," Muncie 1873-4, d Cal. 1894.
- AUSTIN, W. C. Rogers Association.
- AVERILL, J. P. Mishawaka and northern Indiana 1846-50.
- BABCOCK, JUDAH. Fr New York. Dis (?) Perrysville. Organized Devon.
- BACON, W. S. Rising Sun 1885, Ireland, Boston.
- *BALLARD, TILLMAN E. Lic 1873, ord at Walton 1875, organized Mier 1875, Walton, Woodville, Brookston, West Lebanon, Fincastle, Indianapolis, Pleasant Valley, Roann, Crawfordsville. Also itinerant and publisher. Withdraws 1901 to Methodists.
- BANTA DANIEL H. Milroy 1856.
- BAXTER, F. W. Manchester 1856.
- *BECKETT, HENRY C. Lic and ord at Pendleton 1896. To Kentucky 1900, returns 1905. Galveston, Walton, Pleasant Valley, Castleton, Salem.
- BENNETT, B. B. Saluda 1855, Fairfield 1856, major 101st Indiana, retired and lived at Wabash.
- BIDDLECOME, DANIEL R. Ord in N. Y. 1833. Not a settled pastor, preached most of his life in Indiana and Ohio. Fincastle, Ireland, Walton, Boston, Richmond. Canvasser for colleges. Died Richmond 1885.
- BILLINGS, JAMES. Lafayette 1854-'56, Dayton.
- BLACKFORD, J. H. Roann.
- BLASDELL, J. N. Rogers Association.

- BLAYLOCK, RICHARD. A resident of Greenville, entered ministry 1836, Greenville 1841.
- *BRAINARD, CARRIE W. Fr Ohio, Rome City 1902-'06, to Illinois.
- BRENNEN, MARGARET A. From N. Y. Muncie 1897-'02. To N. Y.
- BROOKS, W. C. In Indiana intermittently 1847-'83. Lecturer and preacher. Fairfield, Everton, Ireland, Indianapolis, Muncie, Rising Sun, Terre Haute. State superintendent 1879-'81.
- BROWN, Q. R. Elkhart 1841.
- BROWN, HENRY. Resident of Dublin, lic 1881, ord 1888, d 1900. Pleasant Grove, Wilkenson, Boston, Saluda, Dublin.
- BRUCE, A. W. Madison 1843, Rising Sun, 1844, Pendleton 1847. To Ohio and east, returns to LaFayette 1867, d 1878.
- BULL, ALPHEUS. Resident of LaFayette, fel 1847. To San Francisco 1860, drowned 1890.
- BURT, JAMES G. B Conn. 1809, came west 1839, Terre Haute 1844, abolitionist, d 1844
- *BUSHNELL, CHARLES F. Lic 1894, ord at Muncie 1895. Collamer, Roann, Crawfordsville. To Penn.
- BYINGTON, M. N. Manchester 1847.
- *CALDWELL, JAMES W. Fr Missouri, Newcastle, Devon, Dublin, Pleasant Hill, Boston, 1906, to Florida 1910.
- CANIS, EDWARD N. Resident of Logansport, lic 1895.
- CARLTON, S. P. Rogers Association.
- CARNEY, J. F. Fr Illinois, Muncie 1893, Rogers Association 1900, Martinsville 1903, surrenders fellowship 1896.
- *CARPENTER, JOHN R. Fr Kansas, Logansport 1914, to Kansas 1916.
- CARTMEL, S. Cumberland 1844.
- CASE, ELIGA. Muncie 1863, Fairfield 1867, out of State 1872.
- CASTLETON, JAMES. 1847.
- CASTO, W. Lic by Upper Wabash Asso. 1842, Lockport 1844.
- CASWELL. 1842.
- CHAFFIN, J. W. Fel fr Methodists 1869. To Iowa.
- CHAPLIN, JOHN PORTER. B. N. Y. 1826 to Ohio 1833, Indiana 1835, lived here nearly all of life. Died Huntertown 1879, burial at Pierceton.
- CHAPLIN, WILLIAM J. Brother of J. P. C. Ord 1849, worked for missionary society, Fort Wayne 1848, New Haven, Huntertown 1850, Pierceton 1856, No. Manchester, Mier 1877, published the *Christian Pulpit* in Michigan City, Walcottsville 1883, died there 1885, burial Pierceton.
- CHENEY, FRANCES E. Resident of Richmond, ord at Muncie 1895, leaves State 1897, d 1901.
- CLARK, MARY T. b in England, educated an Episcopalian, became Baptist, to America 1851, Cincinnati. Came to Dublin and found herself a Universalist. Also interested in the Friends religion. Began to preach about 1880, Fairfield, Ireland, Richmond. Known as a missionary-at-large. Died 1891.
- CLARK, WILLIAM S. Fr. Mass. 1844, LaFayette, Logansport.
- CLEVELAND, JAMES H. b Ky, Lic 1861 Milan, private 83rd Indiana, d 1863.
- CONE, ORELLO. Professor at Buchtel College, Ohio. Fort Wayne 1885.

COLLINS, ELIGA. A Methodist of Switzerland county. Preaches for Universalists 1848.

*CONNER, CHARLES C. Ord 1880, to Ohio 1884.

*COOK, JOHN S. Fr Illinois 1906, State superintendent, to Mich 1908.

*COUDEN, WILLIAM. Fr Ohio 1914, Indianapolis, to Washington, D. C., 1916.

COUNTRYMAN, A. Terre Haute.

CORWINE, J. D. H. In charge of Ky. Lib. Inst. at Crittenden 1857, Logansport 1861, became president Logan. Collegiate Institute, Fairfield, Rising Sun, Vevay 1865.

COYLE, WILLIAM. Fel 1872.

CRANE, C. Fairfield.

CRARY, NATHANIEL. Roann, 1885, South Bend 1868, Pleasant Lake 1872, Columbia City 1880, retires to Edgerton, O.

CRAVENS, CHARLES. Indianapolis 1847, Rising Sun.

CROSLEY, J. L. Fairfield 1866, agent for Smithson college 1875, Muncie 1877.

CROSLEY, LOTTA D. Huntington 1879.

*CROSLEY, MARION D. Fairfield 1863, Fort Wayne 1875, New Haven, Hometown, Muncie. State superintendent 1874 and 1907. Rogers Association.

CRUM, GEORGE. b near Warren 1859, lic 1879, to Lombard college 1884, Logansport 1904 for nine years, also at Pleasant Valley and Oaklandon. D 1916.

CUMMINGS, URIAH. Resident Perry county many years, at least 1856 to 1886. Rome, Derby, et al.

CURRY, HIRAM. Fr Ohio, formerly Baptist, Dayton 1828, d 1832.

*CURRY, WILLIAM W. Fairfield 1852, Danville 1856, New Albany 1857, Indianapolis 1860, Fincastle 1861, chaplin 53rd Indiana, Madison, Logansport 1866, Terre Haute 1872, Secretary of State 1872, superintendent of churches 1873, deputy marshal of Indiana 1879, Oklahoma 1879, Indianapolis 1881 to Washington, D. C., 1883.

DAVIS, JOSIAH. Muncie 1861, d near Alamo 1862.

DAVIS, RUDOLPH B. Resident of Edwards, lic 1895-97.

DEAN, W. W. Resident of Louisville, fel fr Methodist 1840.

DORSON, J. A. Fr N. Y., Muncie 1879, withdraws to Congregationalists 1880.

DOLBY, D. H. Fel fr Baptists 1874, Vevay leaves State 1881.

DRULEY, THADDEUS C. Fr Ohio 1882, Muncie 1884, leaves State.

*DUCATE, JOHN S. Fel fr Methodist 1879, Wheatland 1881, fel renewed 1912.

DUTTON, C. H. Fel 1872, leaves State 1873.

EATON, T. C. Not a resident, Logansport, Indianapolis, Park county, all 1856-1859, d 1883.

EDBRINGTON, W. L. Lic 1872, Celina and other points in Perry and Crawford counties.

- ELDRIDGE, JAMES W. b Ohio 1829, to Delphi, studied and practiced law in Winamac, Chicago, Valparaiso, Cincinnati, and in 1866 Logansport. Became Universalist and began to preach here. Lic 1870, ord 1871. Roann, Dayton, Walton. To Minneapolis 1875, d 1881.
- EMMETT, W. Y. Fairfield.
- EVANS, FRANK. b Boston 1838, in 21st Ohio, major 18th Ohio, lic 1870, ord 1872, Fairfield, Ireland, d 1879.
- *EVANS, F. WALDRON. fr Vermont 1907, Anderson and Pendleton, to Ohio 1908.
- FALL, J. S. b New Brunswick 1828, LaFayette 1874, Logansport, d 1890.
- *FARMER, WILLIAM W. Resident Anderson, lic 1916.
- FISHER, J. 1843.
- FISKE, R. President Smithson 1874.
- FLEMING, ANNA. b West Lebanon. d 1888.
- FOLLIS, SAMUEL. Indianapolis 1843.
- *FOSHER, JESSE B. b Fincastle, lic 1882, ord 1887, Roann, Mier, Pendleton, Anderson, Richmond, to Illinois 1899.
- FOSTER, BENJAMIN F. Resident Madison, ord 1842, Perrysville, Terre Haute, organized Indianapolis 1853, Logansport 1857, organized Muncie 1859, State secretary I. O. O. F. 1860 and for many years, State librarian, pastor Indianapolis 1861 and for many years, d 1897.
- FOSTER, JOSEPH G. Prairieton 1843, Fairbanks 1844.
- FREEMAN, JAMES. From Methodist, Greensburg 1856.
- FULLEN, SAMUEL. Lic upper Wabash Association 1842, Crawfordsville 1844.
- GAGE, GEORGE W. Fairfield 1860, Rising Sun.
- GARDNER, A. R. B N. Y. 1808, commenced preaching in Indiana 1834, to Ill. 1835, second Universalist minister in that State.
- GARDNER, C. W. Ord Rogers Association 1848.
- GAYLORD, N. M. Fel 1842, Rising Sun.
- GIBB, S. F. Fr Ohio 1869, Pierceton, Huntertown, returns to Ohio.
- GIBBS, W. L. Rogers Association.
- GIBSON, C. K. Fr Congregationalist of Mich. 1879, LaFayette 1882, North Vernon and Patriot 1882.
- GIBSON, S. G. (or S. J.?) Terre Haute 1856.
- GIFFORD, H. Fairfield 1841, Muncie 1860.
- GILMAN, J. B. B N. Y. 1822, to Mich 1854, chaplin in army, connected with Lombard and Smithson Colleges, and with Northwestern Conference, State superintendent in Indiana 1876, dies 1881.
- *GLEASON, W. W. Resident Mt. Carmel, lic and ord 1891, Muncie 1892, leaves State 1893.
- GORMAN, THOMAS. Logansport 1859.
- GRANDY, I. B. Mt. Carmel 1872, Aurora 1881, Logansport 1885, Oaklandon, LaFayette, Rising Sun, Dublin, Ireland, Brookston 1889, charges preferred 1890, suspended by Indiana Convention but reinstated by General Convention, Fairfield 1891, Whitesville 1895, West Lebanon 1899, Indianapolis 1902, d 1906.

GROVES, HENRY. Resident of Rome as early as 1856 and balance of life, d 1899.

*GUTHRIE, THOMAS SANDOR. B Ohio, preached there and Indiana most of life. Ord 1872, LaFayette 1872, Muncie and Devon 1874 for several years, Dayton 1886, Logansport 1894, Pleasant Valley 1901.

GWALTNEY, S. Lic 1872, Rockport, Rome.

*HAFFNER, J. EDWARD. Resident Muncie, lic 1903, ord 1904, Anderson, Pendleton, et al., withdraws 1909.

HARRISON, T. J. Nebraska 1856.

HARVEY, AYLMER O. Resident Klondyke, lic 1901-02.

HASKELL, J. Fr Vermont, Eugene 1840.

HATHAWAY, P. Ft. Wayne 1850, LaFayette 1851, Logansport 1856.

HAYWOOD, HARRY L. Lic 1912, ord 1913, Richmond, to Iowa.

HEATON. Dayton.

HENLEY, J. W. Rogers Association 1878.

*HEWIT, JOHN H. Resident Devon, lic 1885-90, 93-96.

HEWSON, THOMAS. Resident Jefferson county, fel 1840, fr Methodists itinerant for Laugherly Association 1843, Madison 1844.

HEYWOOD, JOHN H. Jeffersonville 40 years.

HIBBARD, S. S. Logansport 1871.

HICKS, E. P. Vernon 1843.

HICKS, F. E. Rising Sun.

HICKS, JOSHUA. Fel 1843, Patriot.

HILSTREN, CHARLES W. Lic and ord 1907-08. Milan, Saluda, Manchester, Dublin. To Ohio 1911, d 1914.

HINDS, J. M. Fel fr Baptists at Middletown, Vigo county, 1884.

*HOUGHTON, JAMES. Resident Collamer, lic 1892, ord 1894. Fincastle, Cunot, Huntertown, Cromwell, Collamer, Brookston, North Manchester. To Kansas 1911.

HUDSON, JAMES. Resident of Collamer, lic 1895.

JACOBS, ELMER D. Fr N. Y. 1876, to Mich. 1887.

JACOBS, MARION WARREN. Resident Kokomo, fel fr Christian Congregation 1891, Whitesville, dis 1892.

JEWELL, HENRY. Fr New England, Terre Haute 1865.

JOHN, R. N. Ord 1874, Fairfield, Ireland, Dublin 1881, State superintendent 1882-91, Manchester, Mier, leaves State 1894.

JOHNSON, B. Madison 1841.

JOHNSON, J. L. Resident of Patriot, temporarily a Universalist.

JOLLY. Fr Methodists.

JONES, MRS. BELLE (colored). Resident Brazil, lic 1897.

*JONES, LEON P. Fr Kansas, Richmond 1907, Rogers Association 1911, to Ontario 1916.

*JONES, MARTHA G. Wife of Leon P., served as joint-pastor with him.

JONES, W. M. Rogers Association.

KALER, M. B. Ord 1841, Rogers Association.

*KEIRN, GIDEON I. Fr N. Y. 1881, Ft. Wayne, to Ohio 1883, Muncie 1903, now in Japan.

- KELSO, ISAAC. Fel fr Methodists 1843, renounces Universalism 1846.
- KENDALL, PAUL. President Smithson college.
- KESSLER, J. J. P. Lic 1895.
- KIDDER. Cass county, 1855.
- KIDWELL, JONATHAN. B Ky. 1779, Methodist, then Christian, became Universalist 1804, Philomath, Terre Haute, began editorial work about 1825, publisher, author, religious liberal, d 1849.
- KNAPP, E. M. B. N. Y. 1809, fel 1843, Cambridge 1843, Terre Haute 1848, d 1851.
- *LAING, ALFRED H. Resident Pierceton, lic 1869, to Illinois.
- LATHE, F. T. Fr Ky. 1892, returned 1893, d 1897.
- LAURIE, A. G. Fel 1842.
- LE CLERC, PRUDY. Ord 1870, Fincastle, Aurora, Madison, Mt. Carmel, married Rev. C. L. Haskell 1878, d 1879.
- LEIGHTON, A. A. Andersonville 1866.
- LEMON. Fel 1844, Bono 1844, Bloomington 1847.
- *LEWELLEN, HENRY. Fr. Iowa 1894, Dublin, Ft. Wayne 1902.
- LEWELLEN, MRS. EMMA. Lic 1894-96.
- LEWIS, CALVIN. Derby and other points 1856-72.
- LINCK, W. B. Fairfield 1853-5.
- LINNELL, W. B. Muncie 1866.
- LINON, G. C. Putnamville 1848.
- *LINTON, MAURICE G. Resident Woodville, lic 1893, to Ohio, Fincastle, Cunot, Brookston 1908, to Illinois 1912.
- LONGLEY, ABNER H. B Ky. 1796, to Oxford, Ohio 1810, itinerant Christian, became Universalist thru Kidwell, Lebanon 1832, preached, county surveyor, several sessions in legislature, Indianapolis 1838, returns to Lebanon, to Kansas 1866, d 1879.
- LONGLEY, ELIAS. Son of above. Preaches 1848.
- LUSTER, THOMAS B. Resident of Whitesville, lic 1887, ord 1889, LaFayette 1889.
- MANFORD, ERASMUS. B Mass., to Cincinnati, first of many itinerant journeys thru Indiana 1837, LaFayette 1841, Terre Haute 1843, Indianapolis 1846, Cincinnati 1848, St. Louis 1850, Chicago 1864 till death. Published *Christian Teacher*, *Western Olive Branch*, *Golden Era*, and *Manford's Magazine*. During all this time he visited Indiana frequently.
- MANN, E. B. Early resident of Floyd county, Ohio Valley circuit from Leavenworth 1837, present at organization of Illinois Convention 1837.
- MARBLE, H. S. Portland and Perrysville 1840, ord Perrysville 1841.
- MARING, T. E. Lic 1873, Rockville, d 1874.
- *MASON, EDWARD G. Fr Ohio 1912, Muncie.
- MARTHING, JOHN. Mishawaka 1856.
- McCLURE, GEORGE. Perrysville.
- McCord, J. W. Fr Kentucky, Fairfield 1894, leaves State 1897.
- McCUNE, G. C. Knightstown 1841, Dublin.
- McDONALD, EDNA. Fairfield 1897.

- MCLEAN, J. P. Mt. Carmel 1886, Dublin.
- MERRELL, H. A. Aurora 1878, LaFayette 1880, Fairfield 1881, Ireland, d 1884.
- MERRIFIELD, JACOB. Ord 1856 by Elkhart Association, Mishawaka, New Haven, Huntertown, et al.
- MILES. 1844.
- MILLER, H. F. Saluda 1860, Boston, Dublin, State missionary 1863, agent North Western Conference.
- MITCHELL, M. G. State missionary 1865, organized Ireland, Devon 1868, d 1878.
- MONROE. Ord 1845.
- MOORE, ELIHU. Union City 1873, d 1889.
- MOORE, W. Cumberland 1844.
- MORSE, GEO. W. Rogers Association.
- MUNSON, H. C. Educated at Canton, N. Y., by Missionary Society.
- OSMOND, I. T. Professor at Smithson, lic 1873.
- OYLER, S. P. Fel Upper Wabash Association 1844, Jefferson, Rising Sun, Vernon, became a lawyer at Franklin.
- *PATRICK, D. A. Lic 1894, ord 1896, resident of Brookston, Pleasant Valley, Galveston, Salem, Logansport, withdraws 1906.
- *PEARSON, JAMES H. Ord 1902, Muncie, leaves State 1903.
- *PETTY, CHARLES E. Fr Ohio, Logansport 1916, State superintendent.
- PINGREE, ENOCH M. B N. H., 1817, Jeffersonville 1847, d 1849.
- POPE, MATTHEW L. Fr Ky. 1891, originally a Baptist, Fincastle, Cunot, Pleasant Valley, Salem, Collamer, Boston, d 1908.
- PRICE, J. U. B N. Y., taught Urbana and there became Universalist, fel 1860, Terre Haute, sargent 14th Indiana, d 1862.
- QUACKENBUSH, N. R. Fr Mich. 1885, Madison, Rising Sun.
- RAYHOUSER, N. A. Resident Ft. Wayne, South Bend 1856, Huntertown.
- RAYON, T. FRANCIS. Resident Indianapolis, lic 1895, soon withdraws.
- ROBERTS, H. Rising Sun.
- ROBEY, CURTIS. Fel 1832.
- *ROBINSON, ELMO A. Fr N. Y. 1914. Anderson, Pendleton.
- *ROBINSON, OLGA K. Lic 1915.
- ROBINSON, JOSIAS. Physician of Fillmore, lic 1881-3.
- ROSE, DANIEL. D 1871.
- *ROSS, EMORY P. Resident Manchester, lic 1893-6.
- *SAGE, NATHANIEL S. Fr Ohio, Logansport 1868, Walton, to Ohio 1869, returns Logansport 1874, to Illinois 1876.
- ST. JOHN, DANIEL. Resident Franklin county earlier than 1838, itinerant, often in civil office, d 1863.
- SAXTON, N. A. Fr Mich. Bluffton 1885, also Huntertown, Collamer, et al. Leaves State 1889, d 1890.
- SHEPHERD, O. P. Resident Everton, lic 1894.
- SIMPLE. 1845.
- SIMPSON, J. M. Lic 1871, Coon's Creek.
- SLAUGHTER, W. W. Fr Ill., LaFayette 1898, Brookston, d 1901.

- SMITH, ISRAEL C. Fel 1859 Roger's Association, Center Square 1872, Vevay 1881.
- SMITH, ROBERT. New Trenton 1840, Harrison 1841, itinerant, withdraws to Christians 1842.
- *SNYDER, MRS. CATHERINE N. Resident Indianapolis, lic 1914.
- SOMERS, H. O. Fr Iowa, Logansport 1892, Indianapolis 1894, dis 1895.
- SPAULDING, W. Roger's Association.
- *SPEES, NOAH M. Resident Oaklandon, lic 1904-9.
- SPENCER, L. J. Bluffton 1883, to Missouri 1887.
- SPOONER. New Haven, Huntertown.
- STACY, G. Fel 1844, Bono.
- STEINMETZ. LaFayette.
- STEWART, G. H. (?) Fel 1872, Kendalville, Huntertown, withdraws 1873.
- STONEMETTS, T. O. Resident Cincinnati, Rome 1842.
- *STONER, SARAH L. B Richmond 1852, Fairfield 1897, Anderson 1899, to Ohio.
- STONER, JAMES A. B Peru 1849, Pendleton 1899, to Ohio.
- STRICK, S. M. Fel 1870, Pendleton, leaves State 1872.
- STROUP, JAMES. D 1862.
- TABOR, M. WILLIAMS. Fr N. Y. 1888, charges preferred 1890, leaves State.
- TALCOTT, W. C. Michigan City 1844.
- TATE, DAVID. Early resident Perry county, Rome 1844, Tobinsport 1886, 23 children.
- *TAYLOR, HENRY B. Muncie 1909, to Mass. 1912.
- TIBBETTS, A. Indianapolis 1886.
- TRAUX, H. E. Physician of Logansport, formerly Methodist, lic 1895, LaFayette, dis 1896.
- TRAUX, MRS. H. E. Lic 1895, withdraws.
- TUCKER, WILLIAM. Bluffton 1880, Ireland, Roann.
- TURNER, DANIEL. Terre Haute 1845.
- UPSON, JOSIAH. Native of New England, Presbyterian, becomes Universalist 1848.
- VATER, THOMAS J. Resident Indianapolis, contractor and mason, but preached many years, withdraws 1886.
- VATER, T. J. Jr. Lic 1896-1900.
- VAUGHN, N. Perry and Crawford counties 1872, Cannelton 1883.
- VILOTT, JAMES. Laurel 1856.
- VINES, D. Resident Frankfort, lic 1842, Crawfordsville 1844, Rainesville 1856.
- *VOSSEMA, HENDRICK. Fr Maine, Logansport 1901, leaves 1903.
- WAIT, C. F. Fel 1843, Fairfield 1852.
- *WALTER, PEARL. Resident Peru, lic 1899-1904, married D. A. Patrick.
- WESTFALL, I. M. Resident Thorntown, Methodist, fel Upper Wabash Association 1844, ord 1845, Franklin, Martinsville, Logansport 1857, became a physician 1880, d Minn. 1888.
- *WILGUS, ALBERT. Physician, lic 1874, ord 1888, leaves State 1904.
- WILLIAMS, WILLIAM R. Resident Warrington, lic 1891.

WOOD, J. Patriot 1841.

WOODBURY, C. E. Indianapolis 1860.

WRIGHT, GEORGE. Resident Fillmore, Methodist minister and lawyer, lic 1879-81, writer.

WYLEY. Ord 1845, Hartsville.

YATES, F. M. Fr Ohio 1888, returns next year.

YEAGAN, H. G. Lic 1885-6.

CONCLUSION

Two opposing and pertinent questions confront the student. Why, after the expenditure of so much energy, is the Universalist Church so weak in Indiana? Why, with so many mistakes and failures, does it yet remain so strong?

There are several factors to account for the present weakness. Every truth may be abused; the acceptance of the negative elements of Universalism without a grasping of its affirmations produced "anti-hellians," who were often against every policy of denominational expansion and in favor of nothing. Universalists have usually emphasized the intellectual, rather than the emotional, element in religion; denominations which have done this have not flourished in Indiana. Church membership as an essential to future individual salvation was rejected; church membership as an opportunity to work for present social salvation was an ideal rarely visioned. Hence the most prominent Universalists were often not members of their own organization, and their children and grandchildren joined other churches. Add to these causes extreme individualism, occasional unwise leadership and lack of vision, a theology sometimes more liberal than the pocketbook, the general decline of the rural church, and the failure of the expectations of the pioneers is easily explained.

The reasons for the permanence of organized Universalism are more difficult to specify. But on the one hand there were and are the small but active minority of its adherents, who have combined the logical and emotional elements in such fashion as to obtain a positive religion, and who have become working church members, loyal in the use of time, money, and strength. On the other hand it is due to the presence, among the unchurched multitudes of the State, of those to whom neither Roman Catholicism nor orthodox

Protestantism appeals, and who yet desire to support some form of Christian teaching.

Today the Universalist Church of Indiana is comparatively small in number and insignificant in activity. In many communities its teachings are unknown. But in places where it still exists, or has existed until recent years, the religious situation has been influenced by it. And it is probably true that the theological trend of the entire State has had its course permanently altered by the "Church of the Beautiful Faith."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A few Universalist books and magazines were on the shelves of the Indiana State Library in the fall of 1915. Since that time, in response to a request in *The Universalist Leader*, many additions have been received and are now being catalogued. The author has also found valuable material at the public library of Cincinnati, at the University of Chicago, and in the private libraries of Rev. Sara L. Stoner and Rev. T. E. Ballard.

The following books are among those which have been consulted:

- Modern History of Universalism*, Thomas Whittmore, Boston, 1860.
- Universalism in America*, Richard Eddy, 2 vols., Boston 1886. (Contains valuable bibliography.)
- Essay on *Before and After Winchester*, J. A. Stoner, in *The Winchester Centennial*, Boston, 1903.
- A Series of Strictures*, Jonathan Kidwell, Cincinnati, 1830.
- Memoranda of the Experiences, Labors and Travels of a Universalist Preacher*, George Rogers, Cincinnati, 1845.
- Life and Writings of Rev. Enoch M. Pingree*, Henry Jewell, Cincinnati, 1850.
- Twenty-five Years in the West*, Erasmus Manford, Chicago, 1875.
- Life and Works of Rev. Thomas S. Guthrie, D. D.*, written by himself, Indianapolis, 1912.
- An Oral Debate* (at Milton), Erasmus Manford — Benjamin Franklin, Indianapolis, 1848.
- Vision of Faith*, I. D. Williamson, Madison, 1852.
- The Golden Age to Come*, J. J. Austin, Cincinnati, 1853.
- Theological Discussion on Universalism and Endless Punishment*, B. F. Foster — J. H. Lozier, Indianapolis, 1867.
- The Destiny of Man*, S. P. Carlton — W. D. Moore, Cincinnati, 1870.

The county histories listed in Bulletin of Indiana State Library, September, 1915.

Minutes of the Universalist Convention of Indiana, 1848 to date, one year missing.

Minutes of the Rogers Association; partial minutes of various other organizations.

Partial files of the following periodicals were consulted. More complete information about these and others may be found in volume 2 of Eddy's history.

Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate; The Star in the West, The Sentinel and Star, The Star and Covenant; Manford's Magazine; Western Universalist; Herald of Truth; The Philomath Encyclopedia; The Convention Reporter; Healing Leaves; The Universalist. The Universalist Leader; The Universalist Register.

It is desired to further augment the collection in the Indiana State Library. Those having material to donate are requested to write the author or the library.